

Andropogon Australis, Sprengel. Along with the normal form a variety, remarkable for its quite pale vestiture.

Andropogon Gryllus, Linné.

Anthistiria ciliata, Linné, fil.

Anthistiria membranacea, Lindley.

Erianthus fulvus, Kunth.

Cheilanthes tenuifolia, Swartz.

Cheilanthes vellea, F. v. M.

Mr. King's collection contains also another *Stemodia*, which was not known from Australia before, and seems also unrecorded from Southern Asia or elsewhere. I have designated it specifically with the finder's name, but in absence of fruit the plant cannot be described satisfactorily, nor be placed sectionally into the genus, though it would likely merge into *Limnophila*. The plant is glabrous; the leaves are opposite and remain well green in drying; the upper, (which alone became available,) are linear or narrow-lanceolar and not distinctly denticulated; the flowers are nearly sessile, solitary in the axils; the bracteoles narrow-lanceolar, much shorter than the calyx; the three outer segments of the latter are $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch long, of herbaceous texture, almost lanceolar, the two inner very considerably narrower, but nearly as long; the corolla is glabrous, except inside near the base, and a little hairiness occurs also on the upper lobes; the tube is broadly cylindrical, almost as long as the labia; the upper lip is bifid, thus producing orbicular-cuneate lobes; the lower lip is bluntly 3-dentated; the filaments are conspersed with stipitate minute glands; the anthers have their cells parallel but almost disconnected, and are fixed from a dorsal small protuberance to the filament; the style is glabrous; the stigma divided into two semi-orbicular lobes; the ovary ovate-conical, glabrous and pointed.

ART. VI.—*On the Possibility of the Force Producing Gravitation not acting directly on every Particle of a Planet.*

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